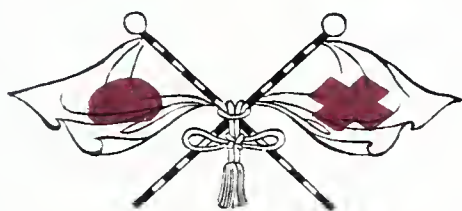


# 日本赤十字社

社則及紀要

明治二十六年



RULES AND HISTORY

OF THE

**Red Cross Society of Japan.**

1893.

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# R U L E S

OF THE

## RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

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The Red Cross Society of Japan, the foundation of which dates back to the time of the insurrection in the South-west provinces, that is to say to the 10th. year of Meiji (1877), has had for its object the relieving of the wounded and of the sick on the fields of battle and the taking care of them ; for this reason it had adopted the name of Hakuaisha (Society of Benevolence). Having asked for and obtained the authorization of the Commander-in-chief of the expeditionary army, it immediately set itself to work by offering its co-operation to the medical corps of the army. When the expedition had come to an end, the Society constituted itself into a permanent organization and decided to profit of a time of peace to make preparations of all kinds so as to find itself ready in case of war. Now that the Imperial Government has given its adhesion to the Geneva Convention, the Society has resolved to strengthen its bases and to extend its operations, to place itself in connection with the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva and to enter into fraternal relations with similar societies in friendly countries. This decision having been adopted at a General Meeting, the Society, with the approval of the Ministers of the Imperial Household, of War, and of the Navy, changed its name to that of "The Red Cross Society of Japan" and has modified its rules as follows :

I.

**OBJECT, NAME AND HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY.**

The object of the society is to succor and nurse the wounded and the sick in time of war, so as to alleviate their sufferings as much as possible.

It has assumed the name of "The Red Cross Society of Japan" and has its head-quarters in Tokyo.

II.

**THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' PATRONAGE.**

The Society is placed under the exalted patronage of their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress.

III.

**GENEVA CONVENTION.**

The Society adheres to the decisions of the International Conference held in Geneva in October 1863 and to the principles of the Convention concluded between most of the Governments of Europe in the same city in August 1864.

IV.

**OPERATIONS IN TIME OF PEACE AND IN TIME OF WAR.**

To obtain the object set forth in Rule 1, the Society shall strive :

1st. in time of peace, to train a staff capable of administering succor to the wounded and to the sick, and also to collect stores in such a way that preparations shall be as complete as possible for the time when war shall happen to break out ;

2ly. in time of war, to administer succor to the wounded and to the sick by uniting with the sanitary corps of the army and by rendering assistance thereto.

Besides the object set forth in Rule 1, the Society shall equally engage :

1st. in administering succor to the wounded in cases of extraordinary calamity ;

2ly. in appealing for donations especially intended to cover expenses necessitated by such succor.

## V.

### MEMBERSHIP.

All those that pay an annual subscription of from 3 to 12 *yen*, shall be Titular Members of the Society. It is the same as to those that shall pay, in a single sum, the minimum amount of 25 *yen*.

All those that shall pay an annual subscription of from 1 to 3 *yen*, shall be subscribing members.

A duration of ten years from the time a Member has allied himself to the Society, shall be considered a period freeing him from further annual subscriptions.\*

The title of Member-donator shall be given to all those that shall contribute to the Society donations in money or in kind.

Those that shall have rendered notable services to the Society by their effective co-operation either in time of war or in time of peace, or that have disinterestedly lent their services to the Governing Board of the Society, may, by a decision of the Standing Committee, be named Members by special title without being held to pay any annual subscription.

The Standing Committee may offer to those they may deem worthy thereof, the title of Honorary Member.

The Standing Committee may reject any application for admission to the Society or pronounce the expulsion of a member without having to give reasons for its action.

The provisions of the present Rule are equally applicable to ladies.

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\* The continuance of the annual subscription of a member fixed in Rule 5 paragraph 3, commences from the 20th year of Meiji (1877) when the Society assumed its new name. For members that have been admitted since that date, the year of their admission to the Society shall be considered as the first one to run.

VI.

**HONORARY PRESIDENCY.**

The Honorary presidency of the Society shall be offered to a Prince of the Imperial Family.

VII.

**CONTROL.**

The operations of the Society shall be subject to the control of the Departments of the Imperial Household, of War, and of the Navy, that they may be in conformity with the august wishes of its High Protectors and with the sanitary service of the Army.

VIII.

**GOVERNING BOARD.**

The Governing Board of the Society shall be composed of a Standing Committee and of an Executive Committee.

The Standing Committee shall be composed of 30 members elected at the annual General Meeting, from among the Titular Members residing in Tokyo. They shall retain office for 3 years and are re-eligible.

The Standing Committee shall discuss and decide upon the important affairs of the Society.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of a President, 2 Vice-Presidents and, of 7 Managers, elected by the Standing Committee from among its own members. The Honorary President shall inform Their Imperial Majesties of the names of the persons so elected. But neither the President nor either of the Vice Presidents can enter upon his functions until he has been approved by Their Majesties.

To the President belongs the principal direction of the affairs of the Society; he represents it; he draws up the regulations of detail necessary for the execution of the provisions of these Rules; he appoints committees and employés and presides at the general meetings and at those of the Standing Committee.

The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President and shall take his place when he is prevented from acting.



The Managers shall conduct affairs under the orders of the President.

The functions of the two Committees are gratuitous.

## IX.

### PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS.

For the propagation of the principles that reigned at the formation of the Society and for facilitating the carrying out of its work by strengthening the bonds that should unite the central administration to the provinces, a local Committee shall be established in each province.

## X.

### THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Standing Committee shall be convened whenever a question arises that has to be submitted to the Governing Board. In all cases, it must be convened at least once every three months.

Decisions are arrived at by a majority of votes. In case of a tie, the President has the casting vote. The Committee can proceed to discuss no matter whatever, if the number of members present is less than 15. Should such be the case, it shall be again convened within a fortnight, and it can then do business whatever may be the number of members present.

Whenever the staff of the field hospital has to go into active duty, by reason of some calamity that has happened, the President shall convene, for an extraordinary meeting, the Standing Committee which shall proceed to business whatever may be the number of members present. In cases of urgency, when the gravity of the facts places him in the impossibility of convening the said Committee, he may take the measures necessary for conveying succor and shall ask the Standing Committee for subsequent approval.

## XI.

### GENERAL MEETINGS.

The President shall convene a General Meeting every year in the month of April.

He can, besides, convene an extraordinary meeting whenever he shall deem it necessary so to do.

The President shall be bound to convene, within four weeks, a General Meeting whenever he is requested so to do by more than one tenth of the whole number of Titular Members, provided they shall have previously stated to him the matters they have to present and their reasons for so doing.

No general meeting can proceed to business, if there are not present at it at least 30 Titular Members. In such case, the provisions of the last paragraph of Rule 10 shall be conformed to.

The annual General Meeting shall proceed :

1st. to the renewal of the Governing Board ;

2ly. to the reading of the report upon the condition of the Society and to that of the statement of receipts and of expenditures ;

3ly. to the discussion of propositions submitted by the Executive Committee.

Members who may desire to present any proposition to an annual General Meeting, must submit the same in writing to the President, in the course of the month of January at the latest. The President, after consultation with the Standing Committee, shall decide whether there is any occasion to put the matter upon the order of the day of the meeting.

Any proposition seconded by more than 30 Titular Members, shall, *de jure*, be placed upon the order of the day of the meeting.

Subscribing members shall have the right to make propositions at General Meetings, but shall have no vote therein.

## XII.

### FUNDS.

The funds of the Society shall consist of the grants by Their Imperial Majesties, of the subscriptions of members, of donations and of the various receipts arising from the operations of the Society.

The ordinary management of the funds, is entrusted to the Executive Committee that shall render to the Standing Committee, an account of them every three months.



## XIII.

## STORES.

The stores that shall be collected for succoring the wounded and the sick, shall be obtained either by purchases made out of the funds of the Society or out of donations. They shall be placed under the control of the Executive Committee which shall have to render to the Standing Committee, every three months, an account of purchases effected, of donations received and of the uses made thereof.

## XIV.

## DONATIONS.

Every one, whether a member or not of the Society, who shall make to it any donation whether in money or in kind, shall be thanked by letter, and his name shall be published in the newspapers.

## XV.

## REWARDS.

Honorary rewards may, by a decision of the Standing Committee, be conferred upon any one that shall have rendered notable services to the Society.

## XVI.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE IN TIME OF WAR AND  
DELEGATES TO FIELDS OF BATTLE.

When, a war having broken out, the field-hospital service shall have to enter into active operations, the President shall change the Standing Committee into an Extraordinary one, and shall add thereto, in sufficient number, provisional members chosen from among the Titular Members. He may also provisionally increase the number of Managers.

The powers of an Extraordinary Committee shall be the same as those of the Standing Committee. However, it may discuss questions whatever may be the number of its members present at a meeting ;

the members of it shall continue in office until the re-establishment of peace, even if their term of service shall have expired.

The President may choose from among the Titular Members, delegates to be sent to the fields of battle and give them full powers for the despatch of business.

Within the six months that shall follow the re-establishment of peace, the President shall relieve from their duties, the Provisional Managers as well as the Provisional Members of the Extraordinary Committee; he shall re-establish the Standing Committee and shall convene a general meeting to render to it an account of what has been done during the war. The meeting shall decide, on this occasion, whether it shall proceed at once to the renewal of the members of the Governing Board whose terms may have expired, or whether they shall remain in office until the assembling of the next ordinary General Meeting.

## XVII.

### ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT.

The Executive Committee shall prepare at the end of each year, a report upon the condition of the Society and an account of its receipts and expenditures. This report and the account shall first be submitted to the approval of the Standing Committee and shall afterwards be laid before the General Meeting of the month of April following.

## XVIII.

### INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the Society are a red cross upon a white ground.

## XIX.

### MODIFICATION OF THE RULES.

No modification of the present Rules can be made unless it has been adopted at a General Meeting and has received the approval of the Ministers of the Imperial Household, of War, and of the Navy.

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# HISTORY

## OF THE

### RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

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#### ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

In the month of February 1877, there suddenly broke out in Kagoshima, the capital of the Province of Satsuma, an insurrection at the head of which was Saigo Takamori. The insurgents opposed a most vigorous resistance to the Imperial troops sent against them. From the very outset, the struggle was desperate and murderous. The number of killed and wounded increased day by day in an alarming proportion. It required not less than eight months to subdue that formidable insurrection.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sano, thinking of the Red Cross Societies that existed abroad, conceived, in concert with Mr. Ogiu, the idea of forming an association whose object should be the succoring of the wounded and of the sick; enemies though they might be. With the co-operation of Baron Von Siebold, who furnished them information about the Austrian Society of Relief, they made a draft of rules and applied for authorization of the Government which lost no time in granting it (May 1877).

Then, having made sure of the co-operation of the Kwazoku (Nobles) of the 24th class (the Nobility is divided into a certain number of classes, according to origin), among others of Messrs. Matsudaira Josho, Matsudaira Shinsei and Sakurai Tadaoki, they formed a society which they called "Hakuaisha" (Society of Benevolence) and issued a first appeal to the public. Donations in money and in kind flowed in from all parts. His Majesty the Emperor, to testify the satisfaction the foundation of the Society afforded him, subscribed to it a thousand *yen*.\*

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NOTE.—The Japanese gentlemen here mentioned have since then, been raised to the Peerage.

\* A silver *yen* is worth the same as a silver dollar.

The Society immediately set itself to work. It sent to the seat of war, its agents instructed to collect the wounded and to care for them, without distinction of Imperial or of insurgent troops.

Soon after, H. I. H. Prince Akihito (then called Higashi Fushimi and now Komatsu) was pleased to accept the Honorary Presidency of the Society.

The insurrection having been quelled, it became necessary to think of placing the Society upon a solid basis and of assuring its permanency in the future. As a first step, prospectuses were distributed that gave more precise information touching the object of the association; then, the rules were revised in order to give it a definite organization.

But, H. M. the Empress kept testifying without ceasing the interest She took in the Society and its work. She gave a new manifestation of it by granting to it an annual donation of 300 *yen*, beginning with the year 1883. This favor was a powerful encouragement to persevere, with renewed activity, towards the realization of the proposed object. It was decided that the organization of European relief societies should be studied, likewise the formalities to be observed for entering into official relations with the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva. A favorable occasion for the execution of this design soon presented itself.

Mr. Shibata, deputed to the Sanitary Exhibition at Berlin (1883) as Japanese Commissioner, was about to start for Europe; he was good enough to accept the mission of obtaining information about the work of the Red Cross in Europe.

In 1884, Dr. Hashimoto, then Surgeon-general of the Army, was appointed to accompany to Europe General Oyama, at the time Minister of War. At the request of the Society, he consented to complete, in participation with Baron Von Siebold, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Berlin, the studies relating to the work of the Red Cross.

Dr. Hashimoto arrived in Europe at a particularly favorable moment. The third conference of the Red Cross Societies, was about to open at Geneva, and, at the special invitation of Mr. Moynier, President of the International Committee, he, with

Baron Von Siebold attended it and thus laid the way for the official recognition which the Society was soon to obtain.

Finally, the Japanese Government, by a decree of the 15th November 1886, published its adhesion to the Geneva Convention.

### RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The adhesion of Japan to the Geneva Convention, which the Society had been impatiently waiting for, having become an accomplished fact, it at once undertook the work of re-organization. Its revised rules and its new name of "The Red Cross Society of Japan" have been approved by the competent authorities. Moreover, their Imperial Majesties having condescended to take the Society under their exalted patronage, have granted to it an annual subsidy of 5,000 *yen*. The work of re-organization was completed by the election of the Governing Board, which took place in conformity with the new rules. The Society, finding itself definitely established, hastened to ask for its official recognition by the International Committee, which was granted in a communication dated 2nd September 1887.

Desirous of completing the information which it already possessed about the work of the Red Cross, the Society decided to send to Europe, for the purpose, one of its managers, Viscount Matsudaira Josho. That gentleman took his departure in company with Dr. Ishiguro, a Surgeon-general of the Army, who was going to represent the Japanese Government at the fourth conference of the Red Cross Societies at Carlsruhe (1877). They were enabled to attend the conference and this fact furnished them an occasion for contracting friendly relations with the delegates of the affiliated societies of various countries.

### THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' PATRONAGE.

The patronage of Their Imperial Majesties, under which the Society is placed and the especial favor They cease not to manifest towards it, are strong incentives for inspiring the minds of the public and for thus facilitating the development of the Society.



In addition to the annual subsidy of 5.000 *yen* that has been mentioned above, the Crown in 1888 presented 100.000 *yen* with which to increase the capital of the Society. Not long afterwards, 80.000 *yen*, increased two years afterwards by 20.000, were conferred for the construction and for the furnishing of a new hospital. Finally the hospital itself became the object of an annual subsidy of 5.000 *yen* for ten years from the year 1891. It then pleased their Majesties to graciously grant a lot of ground of over 3.000 *tsubos*\* in extent for the establishment of the head-quarters of the Society.

That is not all. It is the custom of H. M. the Empress to honor with Her presence, the general meetings of the Society that occur every year in Tokyo, and on each such occasion to pronounce a few kind words of encouragement.

### COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

In 1887 there was formed within the Society and at the suggestion of H. I. H. Princess Arisugawa, a committee of ladies who are acquiring the art of nursing the sick. Dr. Adachi, a Surgeon-general of the Army and a member of the Society by special title, has undertaken to give the necessary instruction. This committee, of which several of the Princesses of the Imperial Family and many ladies of the high nobility form a part, is presided by H. I. H. Princess Komatsu and already numbers more than 100 members. It also engages in the making of articles for the use of the sick and of the wounded.

### PHYSICIANS IN RESERVE AND NURSES.

In order to have at its disposition in case of war, an experienced staff, the Society, in 1889, took the steps necessary for securing physicians in reserve. At the present time, the physicians who have promised to offer to the Society their voluntary services in case of necessity, number 59 in Tokyo and 74 in the provinces.

During the course of the same year, the Society passed a regulation for the instruction of nurses in case of war.

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\* One *tsubo* equals 36 sq. feet.



## RELIEF WORK.

If the Society has not performed any of the properly so called work of the Red Cross in the last few years during which Japan has had the good fortune to escape from the scourge of war, at least has it taken part more than once in the assuagement of the pains of victims of public calamities.

When in 1888 the eruption of Mount Bandai, in the Province of Iwashiro, took place, and when there were more than 477 killed and 41 wounded, the Society, upon the compassionate suggestion of H. M. the Empress, sent to the scene of the disaster, physicians equipped with all that was necessary, to there carry succor which proved of the greatest usefulness.

In the month of September 1890, the *Ertogoul*, a Turkish man-of-war, carrying Osman Pacha entrusted with a special mission from H. M. the Sultan, was wrecked near the island of Oshima, in the Province of Ki-i. 587 people, among them the Ambassador and Commander of the vessel, lost their lives, and 69 were saved by the inhabitants of the island, having been, most of them, more or less seriously wounded. Their Imperial Majesties deeply affected at the occurrence, sent to their relief functionaries of the Court with physicians of Their suite. The Society, complying with the commands of Their Imperial Majesties, hastened to despatch its agents, physicians and nurses with all necessary articles and to establish a temporary hospital at Wadanomisaki, near the port of Kobe (Province of Hiogo), in which to look after the survivors.

The great earthquake that laid waste the Provinces of Owari and of Mino (Aichi and Gifu Kens), in the month of October 1891, was so violent that it was ascertained that more than 7,230 persons were killed and 11,590 wounded. The Society, in accordance with the benevolent desire of Their Majesties, lost not a moment in flying to the aid of the victims. It sent off to the locality of the disaster its agents, physicians, apothecaries and nurses provided with all that was needed, especially for the dressing of wounds. It established a main hospital in each province and nine ambulance corps, distributed over the locality, and to 2,109 persons it furnished treatment.

The section at Kiyoto also sent its agents and physicians to the scene. A hospital that was at once opened at Ogaki admitted 2,501 wounded people.

### MEETINGS AT WHICH MAGIC LANTERN VIEWS HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED.

The methods which here at home have contributed the most to popularize the Red Cross, have been, without gainsay, meetings accompanied by the exhibition of magic lantern views of pictures showing objects or deeds connected with this philanthropic work. The originator of this practical and efficacious mode of propaganda, is Dr. Ishiguro, Surgeon-in-chief of the Army and one of the most devoted members of the Society. Assisted by his wife, he had the honor of giving these exhibitions in the presence of H. M. the Empress and of H. H. the Prince Imperial, who manifested the satisfaction they gave Them.

Wherever these meetings have been held, they have produced a most favorable impression, one that has served to gain new adherents to the cause of the Red Cross.

### THE GOVERNING BOARD.

The Society has, at this moment, for Honorary President H. I. H. Prince Akihito (Komatsu), Marshall of the Empire, Grand Cross of the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

The elected Governing Board is composed as follows:

#### PRESIDENT.

Viscount Sano, Privy-Councillor.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Hanabusa, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household.

Viscount Ogiu, Vice-Chancellor of the Imperial Orders and  
Member of the House of Peers.

#### MANAGERS.

Viscount Matsudaira Josho, Member of the House of Peers.

Viscount Sakurai Tadaoki.

Viscount Matsudaira Shinsei, Member of the House of Peers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shimizu Shiun.

Viscount Matsudaira Chiurei, Master of Ceremonies.

Marquis Hachisuka, President of the House of Peers.

Baron Takasaki, Court Councillor.

## ASSOCIATES AND RESOURCES OF THE SOCIETY.

The total number of the associates of the Society has already exceeded 28,000. The annual revenue is a little over 70,700 *yen* and its capital in reserve is about 262,600 *yen*. The following table shows the progress of association with the Society.

Years.	Number of Associates.
1877 .....	38
1878 .....	46
1879 .....	63
1880 .....	161
1881 .....	172
1882 .....	226
1883 .....	239
1884 .....	247
1885 .....	268
1886 .....	619
1887 .....	2,193
1888 .....	12,237
1889 .....	21,383
1890 .....	26,007
1891 .....	28,170

## HOSPITAL.

If it is not difficult, when one has sufficient resources at command, to get together in a short time all necessary stores, it is not so as to a staff whose education cannot be perfected in a day. It is precisely with the intention of training a staff skilled in every respect, that the Society founded a hospital, the one that was inaugurated in the month of November 1886.



# Hospital of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

Founded and maintained by the subscriptions  
of the Imperial Household.



Front View.



Back View.

SEISHI-BUNSHA, KABUTO-CHO.







